American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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Eighth Agricultural Meeting at the State House, Feb. 25.

Gov. Lincoln in the chair. Subject—"Draining and Irrigation." Mr. Cole of the Cultivator, opened the discussion. He said that in order for vegetables to flourish, the soil must be moderately moist, but neither wet nor very dry, and one great object of having a proper texture of soil was to produce a proper degree of moisture. Yet where the soil is good there may be extremes of wet and drought, which draining and irrigation are intended to remedy. Though plants take up most of their food from the air, yet eight or ten elements are taken from the earth, which are essential to their growth and health, among these are potash, soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, alumina, or base of clay, and silica, which is nearly the same as flint or sand. These substances are not taken up in their crude state, but important chemical processes take place by which they are prepared and taken up in solution through the fine pores of the small fibrous roots. It is evident that these matters are taken up by plants, from their remaining in their ashes after combustion. This shows the importance of furnishing plants with a proper degree of moisture, and draining away the surplus.

First, of draining. Our wet lands are generally the richest. The best mode of draining, in order to fit the land for the various purposes of grass, tillage, orcharding, &c., is thorough draining or under draining. This should be done in connection with sub-soil ploughing, and in order to this operation the drains should be from 30 to 36 inches deep, that they may be about 20 inches below the surface when completed. In England tiles are much used for making the channel, they are about one foot long, 5 inches high and 3 wide, larger or smaller, according to the quantity of water. These are laid on flat tiles placed at the bottom, unless the bottom is very hard. These tiles cost but little over $2,00 a thousand, as they are made by machinery. With a good machine, a man, two boys and a horse, will make and carry away 15,000 in one day, of ten hours, after the clay is prepared.

In this country stones may be had in most places for draining, with these a channel should be made, by lying two rows 3, 4, or 6 inches apart, according to the quantity of water, and covering them with flat stones, or if these cannot be had, the channel may be covered with round stones, sufficiently large to extend over the others, and then the holes should be well filled with small stones. When the channel is thus laid, or with tiles, small stones should be filled in over the channel, making about a foot or more from the bottom of the drain. On this may be laid straw, leaves, or shavings, and then sods inverted, or sods will answer without the other materials.

Another mode of laying drains is to cut the drain 8 or 10 inches wide at bottom and then lay flat stones with the lower edge on one side and the upper part lying over against the other side, leaving a channel underneath, and on these another tier is laid slanting over against the other bank, leaving another channel. Some persons make a channel in form of a triangle, bringing two flat stones together at the bottom, in the middle of the ditch and then slanting outward and resting against the sides, over which another flat stone is laid. Over all these channels small stones should be placed, to conduct the water down to the channel. Very large crops of various kinds have been raised on drained lands, producing a very large increase, and soon making a return for the whole expense. Judge Buel and others say that the whole expense of under draining would be paid by the extra income in three years, at farthest.

Irrigation may be practiced in many places with great advantage. Some persons suppose that water that appears to be clear, will be of no benefit excepting in the moisture afforded; but water may hold in solution various substances that afford food for plants, and yet appear as pure water, for all matter that is dissolved and in that fine state that is necessary to be absorbed by the roots of plants, is not perceived in the water. If we examine a plant, root and branch, we shall find that all the matter taken up in the sap is in a very fine state of solution. In Europe, Asia, and Africa, irrigation is practiced extensively, and in some cases at great expense. In Egypt water is drawn from the Nile by men and oxen for the purposes of irrigation. In some countries by this process the crops of grass have been increased 300 fold. In many parts of our country streams may be turned at a little expense that will produce important results in the increased crops.

Mr. Buckminster of the Ploughman, said that he sometimes liked to make statements to call out discussion, and he expressed doubts as to a benefit in irrigating highlands. Some farmers had turned water on such lands, and increased the crops for a while, and afterwards the lands failed, and the grass from lands thus watered is poor. It may be well to turn water on dry lands occasionally. Mr. Phinney turns the water from his lands the first of June, and his hay is doubtless better than it would be if the water was continued late.

Hon. Mr. Allen said it was his lot to occupy considerable land that required drainage, and he was obliged to frame a system as he proceeded. He fallowed his wet lands, ploughing them 6 or 8 times in the season. This threw his land into elevations, sloping to the centre between the lands or dead furrow, in which he ran a double mold-board plough. In this cheap way his land was pretty well drained for grass, and it was convenient to work. He thought that when the land was used for grass it might be drained with open drains with much less expense than under draining, though this might be preferable for tillage lands: It was necessary in England as that was a great country.

As to irrigation he found by experience that it was beneficial. He had a swale on rising ground where the water run down into his meadow that was like a basin in the centre; he cut a ditch through the swale, which prevented the irrigation of the centre of his field, and the grass declined in quality. He saw a farm in Berkshire county, where 6 or 8 acres were irrigated by a spring, and with nothing but this water the crops had been doubled for several years. On examination he found the spring was not far from the house, a range of barns, and cattle yards, and much lower down, and he had no doubt the water was charged with ammonia. He thought soft water best for irrigation, and one reason was because it was generally warmer than hard water. He said he would not have water on his land till June, and then turned off, but he would irrigate when dry, and occasionally when needed.

Hon. Mr. Stone, from Hardwich, said that he had thought soft water was best for vegetables till he read Dr. Dana's Muck Manual, but in that, a different opinion was advanced.

Mr. Breck, of the New England Farmer, said that horticulturalists found that soft water was the best to water their plants, as hard water was injurious. The Horticultural Society in building a Hall, made a cistern in order to have soft water for plants, though they had hard water at hand, so important was it to have soft water, and so well was its superiority established.

Mr. Buckminster said that he was an anti-lime man, he thought soft water was best. Hard water contained lime.

Mr. Allen said that some hard water contained salt and that was food for plants.

Rev. Mr. Sanger, of Dover said that he knew a farmer who irrigated sandy land and his hay was of a poor quality, and another irrigated clayey land and found it highly beneficial.

Mr. Denney, of Westborough, said that in draining it was important to examine the soil and exercise discretion as to the circumstances. He had drained a peat meadow. At first he cut a ditch through the centre, and that not being sufficient, he made drains at the margin, and sowed the land with hay seed, but it failed, and he then made his margin drains a few inches deeper and it succeeded well. He found great advantages from irrigation; he turned water over a part of a piece of land, and there the grass was good while there was hardly any on the part not watered. As statements are frequently contradictory, farmers should try experiments for themselves. A statement of a failure being made or published, will often discourage farmers from trying a system that might prove highly valuable. Though under draining may not be much needed in this country, yet it can be done without much expense; he had hired it done at 37 cents a rod.

Mr. Mortley, of Worcester county, said that he had a small lot that was very unsightly from a wet place filled with bushes. He removed the bushes, and then leaving a place in the centre for an island, he dug a large deep ditch around it, throwing the muck on the island, which was removed for manure in the winter. The ditch served as a pond for ornament, and into it the water drained from the land around, and he had a reservoir of water for irrigation in a dry time.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith said that he once occupied a place where there was a basin of water, which he wished to have removed, so he procured a lead pipe, and put one end into the water, carried it over the rising ground, and the other end down a desent till that end was below the water in the basin; then by suction he started the water, and it continued to run till the basin was emptied.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, said that he bought a piece of land in Brookfield, a part was wet and drained, but it did not do well, and he had the drains deepened, which much improved it, so that it produced twice as much as the high land.

Mr. Doggett, of Mendon, said that a surplus of water could be sometimes got rid of without draining. He had a piece of wet land, and about 6 inches from the surface was sand. He removed the bushes and ploughed it, which distributed the sand and let the water down through, and the land became dry and productive.

Mr. Thomas Hollis, of Boston, gave reasons for soft water being more beneficial to plants than hard water. Soft water contains vegetable matter and animalcula, which together form ammonia. As to hard water being healthy when used for domestic purposes, he thought that in a long time it might prove injurious. If soft water be filtered through sand, charcoal, or sponge, it would be pure and preferable.

Dr. Smith gave directions for finding a good place to dig wells. He got his information from an Irishman who said it was much practiced with success in his native country. In warm, dry weather in the summer, dig down through the upper stratum of the earth, then select a stone of 70 or 80 pounds weight, that is cold, and place it in the hole, and as the moisture rises from the earth, it will condense and stand in drops on the under side of the stone, as it is cold, on the same principle as moisture collects on the outside of a glass when filled with cold water in hot weather. Here we have a philosophical reason. If water be very near, moisture will gather in a single night; if it be a day or two before water gathers on the

stone, it is a moderate distance to water, but if it be 4 or 5 days before it appears, the distance to the water is far.

Gov. Lincoln remarked there was one important branch of the subject that had not been touched. That was the improvement of land by flooding. This had been practiced with good success, securing excellent crops of grass, especially of foul meadow. He then paid a high compliment to the meetings as being highly interesting and instructive, regretting that circumstances prevented his having the privilege of attending last winter.—*Cultivator.*

Report on Butter.

The following report on Butter made by the Chairman of the committee on Butter, of the Addison county, Vt. Agricultural Society, is so full of the philosophy of the art of making *good* butter, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers. We copy from the *Boston Cultivator.*

By the Committee of Addison (Vt.) Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen: Your Committee, appointed to award premiums on Butter, after some deliberation, beg leave to report,

That we had no hesitancy in awarding the first premium to Daniel Hazzard of Ferrisburg, $4,00. In other lots a near resemblance to each other was exhibited. Your Committee had no difficulty in agreeing, and without a dissenting voice awarded the Society's second premium to George Spencer of Addison, $2,00. We noticed and examined other specimens which gave great credit to the manufacturers, especially a lot in stone jars made by Mrs. ——, of Vergennes, which would have taken a premium if a third premium had been offered. It is proper here to remark, that all the butter that was offered, was made between the first of May and 10th of July, examined at our fair in October 1844. Mr. Hazzard's butter was made about the first of June, packed solid in an oak firkin, and headed up tight, stored in a clean dry cellar, and is a part of about nine hundred pounds made from six cows kept on grass only, and made from May 1, to Oct. 1, and the cream was not allowed to stand over 24 hours before churning. We conclude Mr. H. intended to say, "That the milk stood 24 hours for the cream to rise, before it was taken off, and churned," and before the cream began to sour. We infer the latter from its taste and appearance, inasmuch as its age, can scarcely be identified by any waste which is usually found in butter which has stood for months through the hot season. Mr. Hazzard's butter seemed to be remarkably free from gluten, or whey, or butter milk, and yet moist and easily separated from the knife, which was abundantly manifested by the boring instrument. No salt could be found in the butter, nor betwixt the layers, and yet the whole seemed to be well seasoned and fitted for the table. Your Committee are of the opinion that this butter would compete well at any fair in the United States. Mr. H. did not say in his specification how much, if any cheese, was made in the time of making his butter.—Where cheese and butter in the dairy are made at the same time, the quality of the butter may be greatly improved at the expense of the cheese. This question has long been settled. The cream that rises first, is the most pure, while that which rises last, possesses more gluten and is more tasteless, or insipid.

Your Committee are of opinion that so far as a first rate nice article of butter is concerned in market, seven eighths of the cream which rises first is worth more to the manufacturer made into butter, than the whole is, when the one eighth which rises last, is incorporated with it.

Mr. Spencer's butter was made from three cows in June, kept on grass and laid down solid in a stone pot, covered with brine.

This specimen is a prime article, otherwise than in salting. The salt seems to be altogether too coarse. Particles of undissolved salt found in eating good butter is always objectionable. We examined other lots where bag salt was used, much of which appeared both in the butter, and betwixt layers in an undissolved state. Too much is always injurious to butter, especially, unless it is made so fine as not to be found in undissolved particles when in eating. From long experience your committee are of opinion that no preservative other than pure fine salt can add to the good flavor, or preservation of butter. We have tried many experiments to supply the deficiencies of bag salt, but have hitherto failed, and until we substituted good coarse Turks Island, or Rock salt, we met with low prices in market.

Your committee are aware of all the inconveniences arising from the introduction of the British Liverpool bag salt, and greatly regret that the American dairyists should be contented to use an impure foreign article which is so universally rejected by the English as a preservative of dairy products. No one should be surprised that the dairy products of the United States should meet with so little encouragement, in the English market. Many causes have operated favorably to the introduction, and use of Liverpool bag salt, and the salt of a similar character made at Salina, N. Y. First, these salts are manufactured and afforded very cheap, and the Liverpool salt is used for ballast in ships, Second, its appearance is very nice and imposing, and at the same time is so tolerably fine that it may be used for most purposes without any pulverizing: besides, the Legislature of N. Y some years ago laid a heavy duty on the lockage of Turks Island, Rock, and all foreign salts in order to force a sale of her own, so far as that State had the power to monopolize the salt trade in the vicinity of her canals and western Lakes. Your committee are aware of the objection urged against the use of Rock salt on account of the labor in pulverizing and fitting it for use. Now, we are acquainted with this business by the experience of many years.

A hired man and boy will pulverize and sift through a fine sieve two bushels of Rock salt in 3 or 4 hours. This will salt two thousand six hundred and eighty eight pounds of butter, allowing one sixteenth part of the two bushels for waste.

A little less than one ounce of finely pulverized Rock Salt is sufficient for a pound of butter, say 14-16, or 14 oz. will salt 16 pounds if the butter is brought to a proper state before salting, and then the salt is equally and thoroughly incorporated: besides, Rock salt will harden the butter and render it ripe by working, with but little more than half the time and labor to fit it for the tub, or table, than it does when hay salt is used. These rules are always applicable where Rock salt is used. But your committee are unable to prescribe any definite rule for the use of the bag salts; they are so variant in their true character; being manufactured by different hands, in different establishments, and in different countries; of course, there is probably some difference in the process of manufacture, as well as the component parts of the article manufactured. Your committee do not profess great skill in the science of Chemistry, neither does it require much experience in the important branch of science, for the dairyist to discover that the bag salts possess some quality which ought not to be incorporated into dairy products, and that some important preserving principle is wanting; probably expelled in the process of manufacture.

Why should the American dairyists use salt that the English people manufacture, and totally reject in all their good dairies?

Your committee recommend the following experiment, to wit: divide equally each churning. Salt one part with Rock and the other with bag salt; and so keep doing, until two vessels are filled for keeping: one salted with the former, the other the latter. It may be proper to remark in this place that the preserving qualities of Rock salt may be destroyed by a little too much *heat* in drying it. Salt should be dried in an airy clean place in the shade, when designed to be made fine for the dairy.

Your committee are aware that great exertions have been made for 20 years past in the United States to improve the dairy. Agricultural Societies have offered liberal premiums, and large sums of money have been paid to competitors in premiums on butter, and the people in Vermont have shared largely in the liberality of gentlemen in Boston who have so bountifully supplied their Agricultural Society with the means to replenish their market with improved dairy products; it is believed that much has been done by way of improvement in this way. Nevertheless a great deal more must be done before all our markets can be steadily and at all times supplied with first rate dairy products.

In as much as the whole community have an interest in this subject, your committee deem it of importance to comply with the wishes of the Society, in making a pretty full report as far as we are able with the means and experience we have had in the business of dairying.

Your committee are of the opinion that the manufacturer of a good article is far better compensated for all his care and trouble in producing it, than those are, who are contented in presenting an article of medium quality, only. But no manufacturer can expect to rise much above mediocrity unless he understands the philosophical principles of his business.

The best butter is made of milk, or cream from cows, the component parts of which is Oil, Gluten, Whey, Animal and Vegetable matter. The Oil is that part which when separated from the Gluten, and Whey, or buttermilk, is denominated butter. The animal and vegetable matter, is what constitutes its good flavor. The Gluten is the component part which forms curd or cheese, and the Whey is a watery substance participating in some small degree with all the other components. Now comes the process of separating, which is truly chemical, and is performed through the agency of the churn dasher. But first the manufacturer must exercise all his skill in preserving in the oil, or butter, as far as possible all the animal and vegetable matter, or good flavor. But it is proper here, before we enter upon this part of the subject, to remark that much depends on the blood of the cow, and still more on the feed she is allowed to eat. Leeks, onions, cabbages, turnips and most roots are easily detected in milk, or butter, by the taste, when cows are allowed to feed on them; in short our cows could never feed on any thing we have tried, except the natural grasses of the country, and Indian meal, and escape detection by our taste.

Many of our dairyists are generally negligent in trying their milk by the Lactometer, and go on from year to year, using cows of inferior blood. Some cows in the same lot ordinarily will yield one hundred and one eighth inch of pure cream of delicious and exquisite flavor, on a four inch cylinder, while others apparently as good by the pail, will scarcely yield three eighths, and that too a glutinous tasteless substance. Such cows should be ejected from the dairy, let their other qualities be ever so good, for such cream when incorporated with the other, deteriorates the whole batch by the introduction of a glutinous, sticky, tasteless substance. The manufacturer cannot be sure of presenting a prime article in the market at all times, unless a perfect uniformity of practical operations are first adopted and carried out with the most scrupulous exactness, in the dairy room. Every utensil must be kept perfectly clean and sweet. The cows must be regularly salted and regularly fed and milked, and always milked clean and at regular hours.—No cow should be suffered to pass a meal without having her udder perfectly relieved of all the milk contained in it. Exact uniformity through all the processes of managing the milk, cream and butter, until it is ready to be delivered in the market, should be observed in order to insure uniformity of prices and a satisfactory remuneration.—When these rules are adopted, the character of the article soon becomes settled and all difficulties in sales are over. But there are principles to be observed in the manufacture of butter which seem generally not to be understood. The best butter is made of milk or cream, before any acidity or sourness appears in it; the sourness found there is an oxyde just beginning its combination with the gluten and whey, and is the decomposing principle of all vegetable and mineral substances, and this is the first step approximating towards putrefaction. It is this principle that exhibits itself in rust on iron, decay in timber, vegetables, and putrefaction after the principle of life is destroyed. It is the principle that forms the separation betwixt the buttermilk and oil, or pure buttery part, and forms butter. The chemical process is effected by motion, or agitation of the cream in such a way as to bring the fine particles of the cream in contact with the atmosphere which oxygenizes the gluten and whey, or butter milk, and forms a separation leaving the oil a pure unoxydized substance. The most superficial observer will detect the oxyde or acid in the butter-milk, when the most keen and experienced taster is unable to discover it in the butter when the buttermilk is all worked out. The moment oxygen combines with the oil or butter, rancidity follows in exact proportion with the combination of this all destroying principle, hence the importance of establishing a thorough, uniform, philosophical system in the dairy room.

When milk is set for raising cream, the best cream containing the most animal and vegetable matter, and the most pure part of the oil rises first, while that part of the cream which rises last contains more gluten, less oil, and is of an inferior and tasteless quality. This accounts for a better quality of butter being made when cheese making is carried on at the same time; the poorer quality of cream is left for the cheese.

As the general principles of dairying, so far as butter is concerned, have been suggested in the foregoing remarks, your Committee will close their report by a more particu-

lar description of processes carried on in the dairy-room, but it should be remarked here, that a particular description of all the processes and varieties with which we are acquainted would be an endless task, for we have tried more than thirty. One course of proceeding in the dairy-room will be observed.

From the American Agriculturalist.

AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.

The Potato Disease.—My attention has of late been often arrested, by accounts of the wide spread and destructive ravages of the potato disease in the United States during the past season. I have, through the kindness of Professor Johnston, been favored with a collection of opinions on this subject, from various shrewd practical observers, and have personally attended some most interesting discussions, in several parts of Scotland, where every means of information was brought to bear upon this mysterious disease, in the hope that, upon the whole collection, some general rule for its avoidance or cure might be founded.

Cause of the Disease.—There is but one opinion as to the prevalence of the disease, but a wide difference as to the means of its cure.

1. I have found that all consider the potato plant to be in a weak and sickly condition, from a long course of cultivation and of ill-treatment. Many ascribe this condition to improper stowage during the winter. They are generally placed in large masses, in pits or cellars, and as an almost inevitable consequence, a certain degree of heating and fermentation takes place, which, it is thought, destroys the vital principle. This opinion is probably correct, as, during fermentation, a portion of their protine (nitrogenous) compound, is decomposed, while at the same time a part of their starch is converted into water and carbonic acid. Now these potatoes are not rotten, but they will not vegetate so vigorously, and will be less healthy, than the unfermented or unheated seed.

2. They should not be allowed to sprout before planting, so that the sprouts are likely to be broken off. Experiment has proved that such potatoes grow slowly and weakly, if at all. These sprouts contain a large per centage of saline matter and nitrogen, and when they are removed the tuber is so much poorer in these important ingredients.

3. Exposure to the sun and drying wind just before planting, has been spoken of as a great evil.

4. The important fact that these failures have most frequently taken place on long cultivated lands, where some of the necessary substances may have become exhausted.

The means of Cure.—1. All seem to agree, that the first step, in most cases, is to drain the land, and either by the spade, or subsoil plow, to pulverize it deeply and thoroughly.

2. Many excellent farmers do not take the potatoes which they design for seed from the ground at all; they throw up over them a high, narrow ridge, and leave them until the time for planting arrives. Mr. Anderson, a manager of large estates in Ireland, takes them up, and places them in shallow, long pits, not more than 2½ feet wide at the bottom, and having the earth heaped over them in as steep and high a form as possible. Before he touches them again, the field where they are to be planted is ready for their reception; they are then taken out, planted, and covered, within half an hour. By the selection of *unripe* seed, and treating it in this way. he has had excellent crops, while all around have failed.

3. Taking up the potatoes before they are ripe, is strongly recommended by many good observers. Experiments on this point have, in many instances, seemed to indicate that this procedure is the best. It is not, as might be at first supposed, contrary to scientific principles; for it has been found that those potatoes which most abound in starch, have in many instances been most liable to failure; now it is said, that starch is less abundant in the *unripe* potato. We know also, that, as a general rule, those potatoes are the most hardy, and the least liable to failure, which are the worst for eating; that is, which are poorest in starch. Thus, it would seem to indicate, as Professor Johnston has said "that whatever goes to increase the per centage of starch, increases also the risk of failure in potatoes that are to be used for seed."

4. In connection with this point, is the fact, that many good farmers grow their potatoes intended for seed upon new land, or land which has long been suffered to rest. It is asserted that potatoes grown upon such land, are remarkable for their small proportion of starch; and the few experiments that have been made, seem to favor that assertion.

5. I have found frequently, that farmers prefer for seed those potatoes which have been partially out of the ground, and have acquired a green color. They carefully select, and lay them in a separate pile. Some even dig them up, and expose to the sun and air, until they become quite green, and entirely unfit even for food of animals; they are then preserved in the usual way. Several of these persons say, that they have followed this method for years, with complete success. The little green protuberances that grow on the stalk, just above the ground, are said never to fail.

6. Whole potatoes are thought to grow more surely than those which are cut, but do not yield so large a crop, nor *generally*, of so good a quality.

7. We are not, however, always to ascribe the disease to the organic part of the potato. The inorganic part may be deficient. Where land has been long cultivated, some of the inorganic constituents necessary to the plant may have become exhausted; and though these together only amount to about eight-tenths of a pound in a hundred pounds of the tubers, the absence of any one of them is fatal to the healthy growth of the plant. Some very interesting experiments upon this point have been made by Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, near Paisley. Analysis has shown his land to be in some degree deficient in saline substances, especially salts of magnesia. Acting upon this, he applied top-dressings of sulphate of magnesia, nitrate of soda, &c., to his potatoes, and found the effect most remarkable. One hundred pounds an acre, or even less, of these salts, produced an increase of several tons in the crop. It was found that potatoes raised in this way, when planted the next season, came up strong and vigorous; while the same variety which had not been top dressed, planted close beside them, and subjected to the same treatment, was weak and yellow.

8. It has been stated, that plucking off the flowers, so as to prevent the plant from bearing seed, produces a marked effect; but this is now disputed by some good authorities.

9. Much stress has also been laid upon the rising of new varieties from seed, and thus commencing a new, vigorous species. This may be in some caees successful, but in many instances it has failed. Mr. Fleming says that he has made many thousand trials, and never produced a healthy variety.

You will, I think, be convinced by this sketch of the subject, that although the question is not definitely settled, much has been done towards throwing light upon it, and way the opened for intelligent experiment. In the hope that our farmers will join the effort to discover a remedy to this formidable disease, I will venture to suggest some of the points to which it is most desirable they should turn their attention:—1. To place the potatoes intended for seed in small heaps, where the temperature is even, and where there is no danger of heating or fermentation. 2. Not to allow them to sprout, so that the sprouts may be broken. 3 To plant as soon as possible after removal from their place of deposite. 4. To save a quantity of seed in an unripe state; also to select some of those tubers that have been exposed to the sun and air, and have become quite green. 5. Try some of the diseased seed upon new land that has not before been cultivated. 6. Try the effect of top-dressing with saline manures; for instance, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia or of soda, mixed, at the rate of 75 pounds each to the acre.

JOHN P. NORTON.

Edinburgh, Nov. 25, 1844.

THE GAD-FLY—SHEEP-NOSE WORMS.

Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet,—Under the above head, in the third No. of the current volume of the Cabinet, I observed an article which attracted my attention with peculiar interest at the time, inasmush as a disease to which sheep are incident, sometimes called the "mad staggers," had a few years ago come under my observation, and which was at the time, as I believed, successfully treated, and which I have now no doubt, was occasioned by the sheep-nose worms, described by the above article. I had often thought of giving to the public the result of my experiment, but was as often deterred from the fear that I should be laying a tax upon the credulity of my readers, for I had never before heard of worms being found in the cavity of a sheep's head; and when I have mentioned the fact of my observation, I conceived that I was looked at rather doubtingly.

A few years ago, I had a small flock of very fine sheep; some time in the first month I discovered one of them lying down, while the rest of the flock were at some distance off feeding. I went to see what was the matter; when I had got nearly up to her, she jumped up and ran, as if to join the flock—but she appeared to be irresistibly impelled in a circular direction: this was continued as often as I attempted to approach her, until her strength was exhausted, and then I was permitted to get as close to her as I wished. I noticed that she kept her head inclined to one side, exhibiting a constant twitching of the eyes, with a strong convulsive, spasmodic affection of the muscles of the nose and face. I several times raised her upon her feet, and let her go—she would invariably run around and around, and at length fall to the ground. I had witnessed the same disease in sheep before, but knowing no remedy, I left her to take her chance: she continued growing gradually worse, for nearly a week; and moreover never knowing one to recover, I concluded, as it was evident the seat of the disease was in the head, that I would cut it off, and make an examination of it. I commenced by cutting across just above the nose—but there was nothing to remark. I then cut a cross immediately below the eyes; there was still nothing to arrest the attention—the next cut was just above the eyes; the instant the lower part of the skull fell off, I saw something like worms, receding further back into the cavity of the skull—the next cut, a little higher up, revealed the whole secret. I did not count the worms, but there were probably from 20 to 30. I have not now a distinct recollection of the different length of the worms as described by "Octogenarian," but I felt entirely satisfied that these worms were the occasion of the disease. Within a few days after, I had another sheep affected precisely in the same way;—she was entirely unable to stand upon her feet. It occurred to me, that the worms in the head might in some way be affected, either by destroying or dislodging them, by an application of tar. I had the sheep caught and removed the thick wool from the back of the head, between the ears, and in the direction of the nose;—in the mean time the tar had been warmed into as thin a consistence as would admit of its application without burning, and then with the tar stick used for the wagon-wheels, it was laid on as thick as it could be done, without a danger of its getting into the eyes. It was with the stick literally rubbed *into the skin.* In the course of twenty-four hours the sheep was so much better as to be able to join the flock—and within a week had entirely recovered. I have never since had a case of the same disease, consequently have not had an opportunity of further testing the efficacy of the application. If it had really an agency in effecting the cure, were I to speculate upon the manner of its operating, I should premise, that in consequence of the increased and increasing bulk of the worms, in the cavity which should be naturally otherwise occupied by the glandular substances of the head; the constant irritation occasioned thereby, would produce an inflammation, and this being in such close proximity with the brain, the consequent sympathy of the parts would very naturally result in the spasmodic affection which has been noticed: supposing such to be the fact, the application of the tar acting as a blister, would draw the inflammation to the surface and produce relief. Another view of the agency of the tar in effecting the cure, might be inferred from the strong effluvia thrown out by the tar, and being inhaled by respiration, may have been so obnoxious to those worms, as either to dislodge or to destroy them: should the latter have been the effect of the application, I think it is highly probable that the fumes of either tobacco or sulphur inhaled by the sheep, might perhaps be more efficacious than the tar.

If the foregoing is deemed worth a place in the pages of the Cabinet, I am willing to throw into the general stock of useful matter, my small mite. S. W.

Darlington, Harford co., 1844. [*Far. Cab.*

An Albany paper on the 10th Feb. says, the late snow storm is unprecedented in extent and severity, in all the Western part of New York. We were a whole week without a mail from Buffalo. And a Rochester paper of the 6th says, it has been snowing for thirty six hours, and the average depth between this place and Buffalo, must be from three to four feet.

In Vermont on the 4th, there was one of the most severe snow storms which had occurred for years.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

SOMETHING NOVEL—A GREAT CORN SHELLER.

Having occasion during the last week, to call at the Machine establishment of Mr. *Jas. Murray*, at the head of the basin, in York street, our attention was called to the fitting up of a Corn Sheller, on a new principle, on board of an iron steamer, lying at an adjacent wharf, and we availed ourself of the invitation of Mr. Murray, to be present at the trial of the Sheller, prior to the departure of the steamer to the scene of its future operations. We were accordingly summoned on Thursday to give our attendance on board a new iron steamer, built in Pennsylvania, and brought through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to this city, to receive the machinery for the operation of Corn Shelling, which was being prepared by Mr. Murray; she is called the *Loper*, and is intended for the Roanoke and Norfolk trade. The machinery for shelling the corn appears to be simple, and is a permanent fixture to the vessel—It is placed on an high upper deck, and has a hopper, into which the corn is to be spouted from the banks of the river, and passes from the Sheller into a screen, which takes off the corn from the cob, the latter being carried by the screen several feet to take it out of the way, whilst the corn drops into the hold of the vessel without handling, and is thus ready for delivery at any market for which it may be intended. The machine is worked by the steam power by which the vessel is propelled, and it may seem almost incredible, nevertheless Mr. Murray and the owners, one of whom was on board, are confident of its capacity to shell not less than 500 bushels of corn *per hour*, the day through! and from the manner in which it used up that which was at hand for the trial whilst we were present, we have no right to doubt for a moment of their expectations being fully realized. The owners are Messrs. Antony & Harris, and the one present was in extacies at the performance, being thoroughly satisfied that it would accomplish all that had been anticipated. We learn that to Mr. Pettigrew, an eminent planter of N. Carolina, is due the credit of the plan of this invaluable machinery, and he was fortunate in his selection of such a master of his art as is Mr. Murray, in carrying into execution the suggestions of his mind—and we sincerely hope that all interested in the matter, will be amply remunerated for their ingenuity, skill and enterprise.

FACTS WORTHY OF A FARMER'S PONDERING ON.

Mr. *E. Comstock*, is engaged at present in publishing a series of *Essays on the products of the Dairy*, in the Albany Cultivator, from the 3d number of which, we abstract the following facts, and we take the more pleasure in encountering the labor of arraying them before our readers, because they treat of a branch of husbandry which, with care and attention, may be rendered highly lucrative, but which, generally speaking, is too sadly neglected.

Out of New England, and New York, none of the "Old thirteen States"—God bless them—can be said to pay much, if any, attention to the making of Cheese, as a branch of their systems of husbandry, and yet, in most of them, according to the facts adduced by Mr. Comstock, cheese making might be pursued with decided advantage. And now to the facts, which are deserving of the more confidence, as Mr. D. derives them from the Report on Dairies of the New York State Agricultural Society.

1. Mr. *Abraham Hall*, of Floyd, Oneida county, has made the past season, from 40 cows, 23,427 lbs. cheese, and 200 lbs. butter. This is an average of 585¼ lbs. of cheese per cow, and if we add the butter, as 2½ lbs. of cheese is equal to 1 lb. butter, we have the equivalent of 593 lbs. of cheese per cow. To accomplish this product, Mr. H. has 100 acres in pasture of good quality, though not very abundant, and 52 acres in meadow. Mr. H's. cows are supposed to consume about 2½ tons of hay each per year, as they are fed in stormy weather in summer, and have a full supply in winter. Mr. H. has not fed 6 bushels of grain to his cows. The *whey* of the dairy he feeds to 20 of his cows, and has no doubt that these have yielded full 700 lbs each in the past season. His cows have access to *salt* at all times; have been carefully selected, are regularly milked, and attended to in every respect.

2. Mr. *Alonzo L. Fish*, of Litchfield, Herkimer county, has made during the season previous to the 17th of Sept. an average of 592 lbs. of cheese per cow, and estimates the quantity for the season at 700 lbs. The average for the last three years from 25 cows, is 590 lbs. Mr. Fish also feeds the *whey* to his cows, and about the 1st of August, feeds cornstalks, raised broadcast, to keep up the flow of milk. In winter, his cows, in milk, receive daily, 4 quarts of shorts or a peck of roots, in addition to their allowance of hay. The average money product of his cows for the last three years, has been $41.40 a head, per year.

3. Mr. *Elisha Baker*, of Bridgewater, Oneida county, made in 1843, between the 15th of April and the 1st of December, 10,000 lbs. of cheese, and 1000 lbs. of butter, making an average of 500 lbs. of cheese and 50 lbs. butter from each cow. In addition to hay and grass, his cows are fed with 2 quarts of *oat-meal* mixed with *whey* from the dairy.

The foregoing are large yields—much larger than the average ones either in England or this country—but still they go to prove what can be done where care is taken in the selection and management of the cows, and as what has been done by some, may be done by others, so should no one, who may enter into the business, be content until he has reached the maximum product, for without attaining that point the victory will remain unachieved.

SOILING OF CATTLE—COMPOSTING MANURES.

These two subjects are so intimately connected, involve interests so identical, and so deeply concern the well-being of the agricultural community, that we shall treat them under the same general head. To attempt to cultivate lands, in any of the old settled states, without manuring, with the hope of resulting profits, would be to defy the experience of centuries, and turn a deaf ear to the injunctions of that philosophy which is based upon reason and common sense; for the observation of every farmer, who may be in the least intelligent, will have forced the conviction upon his mind, that he who looks to the *earth* for remunerating returns, must make it the aim of his system to restore to it, in the form of manure, an equivalent for the products which it may yield, or exhaustion of its powers of production will necessarily follow, as a matter of course. These views we hold to be so incontrovertible, as to require no argument to sustain them, and we shall, therefore, not trouble the reader with one. But shall proceed to recommend to the adoption of farmers, generally, the policy of adopting the system of yarding and soiling of their cattle of a night, as the best of all possible plans which they can devise, for accumulating manure, and placing themselves in a position to fertilize and improve their lands, and consequently to increase their capacity for production.

We are aware that we shall be met, in the very onset, with that stereotyped objection that, in this country, labor is too dear to contemplate feeding cattle by soiling; but, in despite of this objection, we shall venture to urge, that soiling of stock should be engrafted upon the system of every farmer owning a sufficient number of cows and oxen to make it an object.

Let us suppose that a farmer had twenty head of Cattle, and that, with the view of feeding them of a night with green meat, from May until the frosts of fall, in order that he might make the greatest possible quantity of manure, all he would have to do, would be, to provide himself with a six acre lot, manure and ash, or lime it well, sow *two* acres of it in Lucerne, *one* in clover, and divide the other *three* acres between corn, sown broadcast, and Millet, say, two acres of the former and one of the latter. Such lot, thus cultivated, would afford an ample supply of green feed, for the number of cattle named, from the early part of May till late in the fall. The green meat but once provided, the next thing would be, to haul earth into the cattle yard, spread it some six or eight inches deep over the entire surface, giving it a dish-like form, in order that the centre may be lower than the sides, so that none of its riches may be washed away. The earth being thus spread, a bushel or two of Plaster, and twenty or thirty bushels of Pulverized Charcoal, should be sown thereon, so as to cover every part of it, then let mould and leaves from the woods be carted in, so as to give an additional layer of four or five inches, observing the dish-like form as before. The yard being thus prepared, after waiting a few days for the earth to settle, the cattle could be fed therein, each night, with provender cut in the morning, and exposed to the sun to be wilted. A *man* in half an hour each morning would be able, if he put forth his strength and skill, to cut grass, or corn, or millet enough, to serve the twenty head of cattle, and each evening with a single horse cart he could haul in and deposit it in moveable racks, to be provided, in an hour more; but let us say, that the cutting, hauling, and depositing of the grass, would take two hours a day. From the 1st of May to the 15th of October, would make 168 days, which at 2 hours per day would make, in the feeding season, 28 days. Say that the hauling and spreading of the earth would take 2 months more, and that the sowing of the charcoal and plaster would take two days, thus making up three months in all, of the services of 1 man and 1 horse and cart. With this data let us see how would stand the account of cost:

Services of 1 man 3 months at $16 per month,	$48 00
Services of Horse and Cart 3 months at $20 per month,	60 00
4 bbls. Plaster at $1¼,	5 00
30 bushels of pulverized Charcoal at 20 cts.	6 00
	$119 00

Now then, a man, horse, and cart, thus employed for three months, could, in the way we have pointed out, make 1000 loads of fat manure, which would, at a fair estimate, being on the farm, be worth $1 per load,—and would, indeed, add much more than that to the increased value of the products of the land—so that with labor worth $119, manure could be accumulated worth, intrinsically worth, $1,000, or $881 more than the price of the labor and the time employed in its collection.

By combining *night soiling* with *day grazing*, all possible objections arising from the confinement of cattle would be got rid of, while that object, which should be so near and dear to every farmer's heart, the increase of the manure pile, would be signally attained, and attained too, at an expense so comparatively trifling, as not to be worthy of being placed in the opposite scale against the attendant advantages.

If any should doubt that twenty head of cattle could fertilize, and yield, 1000 loads of manure in a year, we reply, that the thing is entirely practicable, and so will every correctly thinking man admit, when we tell him, that, in every gallon of cattle urine, there is ammonia enough to grow 8 lbs. of wheat, or, indeed, any other grain, so that every 7½ gallons of liquid voidings, if its bread-giving elements be preserved, would be equivalent to the production of a bushel of grain, and that these elements would be preserved by the plaster and charcoal,

there can be no doubt. Thus then, by the action of these two substances upon the urine of the cows, in the detention of its enriching gases, would the earth, thus thrown into the yard, be fertilized and converted into manure of the most enriching and grain producing character. While the solid droppings of the animals might be looked upon to be worth as much, as the same agents would be at work to prevent the escape from them of those volatile principles, which are not only manure of themselves, but the creators of manures out of other substances.

Those who may adopt the *Soiling System* that we have recommended, would consult their interest, if they were to cast into and spread over their cattle yard, at intervals of six weeks throughout the season, a sufficient quantity of fresh earth to cover the surface some two or three inches in depth, at each time, taking care to sow a bushel or two of plaster and five or ten bushels of pulverized Charcoal thereon. It would be well also, throughout the season, to deposit in the yards all the refuse straw, corn-stalks, weeds and whatever else that could be gathered, which is susceptible of decaying, together with the soap suds made in the wash-house, as while the first articles would give feed for the grain, the latter would contribute to the formation of the silicate of potash.

The Wheat Crops—The last Hagerstown "Torch Light," published in the great wheat growing section of Maryland, says: The appearance at present presented by the growing crops of wheat, could not, possibly, be more promising. They possess all the cheerful verdure and vigor which is usually distinguished at the close of the present month, and unless retarded in growth, we may calculate upon one of the finest crops we have ever had.

Tobacco growing mania in Florida—The editor of the Mobile Advertiser, states on the authority of a gentleman with whom he has conversed, that the part of Florida known as the "Tobacco Region," has been found to be so well adapted to the growth of good Tobacco, that it is fast filling up with emigrants from Georgia and other places, and the rush is so great that lots that could have been bought for $500, some time since, now bring $1000. The most favored portion of this region lies in part of Leon and Gadsden counties, and the quality of the tobacco produced is equal to the "Vuelta de Abajo," of Cuba. The soil is loose, black, sandy loam, from 10 to 12 inches deep, resting on stiff, compact clay. It also produces Sea Island Cotton of medium quality.

☞Our friend of the Shelbyville (Ky.) News, advises his agricultural readers to obtain one of the recently patented Mills for grinding corn and cob into meal, and says "there is not a doubt but they would save the price of it in one season; and those feeding beef cattle would save it in two or three months. They can be obtained in Baltimore, Md. by addressing S. Sands, Editor Am. Farmer. The prices vary. For about $30 or $40 we suppose one can be got complete, horse power and all, competent to grind good meal at the rate of 2 to 3 bushels per hour."

The demand for these machines from the South, proves their value where they are best known; and we can supply them at the prices mentioned by the editor, but *not with the horse powers* at the same price, the latter of themselves ranging at from $80 to $150 each.

Blessed will be the day, if come it ever should, when every man will learn that his own true prosperity is essentially concerned in the prosperity of his neighbor, and that no gratification on earth, to a good mind, is more delicious, than that which is reflected from the happiness of another, to which he has been himself instrumental.—*H. Colman.*

Wool.—Four thousand pounds of wool from Chicago, were sold at Buffalo, last month, for 25 cents per pound. The increase of wool in the West, is about 25 per cent. a year.

Prize Essay on Guano.

With Remarks on Guano from different Countries.

The Yorkshire (English) Agricultural Society has awarded a premium for an essay on Guano, which is from the pen of the able secretary of the Society, M. M. Milburn, Esq., which ought to be in the hands of every Farmer, as very great advantages are derived from a skilful use of that valuable auxiliary to our artificial manures, and much injury may be done to the crops by an improper application of it. From a great mass of information received in answer to inquiries put to forty persons who had tested the effects of Guano, Mr. Milburn arrives at the following conclusions.

1. The Guano should never come into immediate with the seed; it should be mixed with ashes or earth, and deposited below the seed, or lightly incorporated with the soil before sowing.

2. It appears to be more useful sowed broad cast, than sown by drill.

3. It appears most useful in a wet season, or during, or immediately preceding rain.

4. It seems more adapted for strong lands, than light.—(*quere de hoc.*)

5. It is peculiarly calculated to promote the growth of plants in their early stages, and consequently is a very valuable application for turnips, in conjunction with other manures.

6. It appears to answer well for green crops which arrive at an early maturity, when used alone.

7. In ordinary crops it should be combined with other less rapidly decomposing manures.

8. It appears to be beneficial to all cultivated crops.

With reference to this pamphlet, and to the importance of having close regard to the different kinds of guano, the editor of the Mark-Lane Express—(an agricultural paper of eminent character)—very pertinently observes:—

'Mr. Milburn is well known as a pains-taking, practical farmer, who duly appreciates, and has not failed to avail himself of the advantages to be derived from science. His opinions may therefore, be depended upon. Upon the qestion of guano, however, he has not relied alone on his own judgment, but has sought and obtained information from forty persons who had used guano, and in the essay in question has recorded the results of their experience, and which are conclusively in favor of this most useful addition to our manures. We would, however, earnestly caution the farmers to be especially guarded in making purchases, both as regards the species of the article and its purity. It is well known that cloverseed is doctored with such nicety as to render it almost impossible to discover it until too late, namely, by its failing to vegetate; and that bone-dust is greatly deteriorated by being mixed with other articles. We have good reason for believing that the same tricks are played with guano. The purchaser should not only know that he has unadulterated guano, but that he has the best sort. Brandy is brandy, whether French or British, and either may have a dash of water.

The purchaser will find it necessary to attend to two things: first, if he would have the best brandy, he must obtain the French: next, he must be able to depend upon the seller that it be neither dashed with water, nor mixed with British. Now as a manure, we consider the Peruvian guano to hold the place of French brandy, and the African of the British; and that this is shown not only by the test, analysis, but also by the price—the one being higher than the other. But persons may imagine that the difference of price is equivalent to the difference in the quality—a position we are prepared to deny; still, it must be clear that an additional quantity of the latter must be applied, and hence the management, from the warehouse or ship to the soil, must be more expensive, and less satisfactory. It may answer the purpose of the farmer to fetch a load of good horse-dung from the neighboring market-town, when it will not do to fetch a load of road-scrapings. Time was when dung was dung, whether produced by the half-starved animals kept on straw, or the fattening ox fed on oilcake. Practice and observation have discovered the difference, and hence oilcake and high food are given to the ox, and corn and beans to the sheep; not merely for the purpose of being converted into meat, but with especial reference to manuring the land from the intrisic quality of the manure. As the best article will be found the cheapest, though highest in price, so will, in our opinion, the Peruvian guano be found.

Guano on Wheat, in Delaware.

Extract from Doctor J. W. Thompson—President New Castle Agricultural Society, to I. S. S.

"Many of of our friends will be induced to try *Guano* the coming season from your high recommendation of it—their opinions and success with it we will give you hereafter.—Already that sown broadcast on wheat, *has met their highest expectations.*

Petersburgh, Va. Jan. 15, 1845.

"I have read with much gratification the Ag. Dept. of the two first numbers of the Albion. The account of Prof. Hallowell's experiments is entertaining and instructive. After all that has been said about charcoal, I expected that some effect would have been visible.

"The present year will establish the value of guano in our country. I intend to try it on more or less of all the crops I raise—and indeed to depend upon it to a great extent. Quite a considerable quantity will, I think, be used in this vicinity."

Paterson, New Jersey, Jan. 15, 1845.

"I have purchased 5 tons of pure *Guano*—but I am satisfied, the poudrette I make is much cheaper.

For 30 feet of night-soil I give	$1,00 delivered to me.
I add 2 bushels of plaster of Paris	30
2 do lime	16
4 loads, 15 ft. each, marsh-mud	50
3 bushels charcoal dust	12
	$2,08

This gives me 6 one-horse cart loads of rich compost at about 35 cents a load—this is my last experiment—I cannot tell the result, but there can be no question of its value."—*Albion.*

A Mode of Making Winter Butter.

My Mother's Winter Butter.

Mr. Editor:—Having noticed in your useful paper articles relative to the making of winter butter, and some that I have noticed seem to be accustomed to managing it as does my mother, I thought perhaps it might not be deemed improper if I should take the liberty to inform your readers of her manner of proceeding. She sets her cream in the cellar, as in summer; in extremely cold weather it freezes, and when she has it collected for churning, it is not uncommon for it to be partly frozen. She then gets two or three large orange carrots, cleanses them, scrapes them with a knife, turns boiling water upon them, and sets them upon the stove and scalds them; meanwhile her cream is standing in warm water, and she keeps constantly stirring it, her churn also has boiling water in it; when her carrots are sufficiently scalded, she strains them into her cream, she then re-fills it, (the portion of carrots) with water, scalds it and proceeds with it as before, the water is now drawn from the churn, and the cream now being thoroughly heated and stirred, is prepared for the churn, with straining. As to the time of churning, she is not obliged to churn a long length of time, but it sometimes comes as readily as in the warm season, at least she is saved the trouble of churning and churning, when it seems to make no impression whatever. What is more tedious than this? and besides, when your butter comes you will perceive it has partaken of the colors of the carrot. It is both sweet and yellow. Her butter having come, she works it thoroughly and immediately lumps it, either for use in her own family, or the market, and think me not boasting when I say it commands a price in your markets, and her own family certainly find no difficulty in consuming it. I have seen cream managed in several ways in order to bring it into butter. Some keep their cream in a warm room several days before churning, and others, while churning, heat salt and put in, and perhaps another would turn boiling water, and last of all, I have heard of carrying the churn to the barn-yard. This last process, I should think, would be calculated to turn it into something, if not butter, at least, I should think it would have some effect upon it. Your correspondents, no doubt, may be as honest in their opinion as I am in mine, but let me ask those who have endeavored to communicate intelligence upon the subject, just to make a trial of the manner in which My Mother makes her Winter Butter.

Ipse Dixit.

S———, February 10, 1845. *Mass. Plough.*

Wagon freight from Cumberland to Wheeling $1; and from Cumberland to Pittsburg 87½c. per 100lbs.

From the Southern Recorder.

To the People of Georgia.

Fellow-Citizens:—On the 27th ult., a small number of persons assembled in Milledgeville, for the purpose of consulting on the great interests of agriculture. After due determination, they adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That an agricultural Convention be held in Milledgeville on the 5th Monday in March next, to consist of delegates to be appointed on the part of the different counties, and such other persons as may be invited to partake in the proceedings.

2. *Resolved*, That the different counties be requested to appoint delegates accordingly.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of three including the Chairman, be appointed to draft and publish an address, in order to promote the purpose of this meeting.

4. *Resolved*, That among other proceedings the Committee recommend the formation of agricultural associations, in the different counties, and agricultural meetings or associations in the different judicial circuits.

The undersigned are the committee under the 3d resolution. They regret that they have not been delegated by a larger assemblage of citizens, and especially that they are unable to present the great interests of agriculture in so commanding a light as they desire. They trust, however, that the day of small things will not be despised; and they proceed to the duty assigned them.

As inducements for our fellow-citizens to concur in the movement which has been attempted, they revert to the depressed state of agriculture, the imperfect state of household economy, the praisworthy example of several agricultural associations, especially that of Hancock, which has exerted so beneficial an influence, and the stirring appeals recently made to our interests and our patriotism in several of our public journals.

Let not the failure to get up a Conventon on the 27th ult., arrest our efforts; more determined endeavors may yet succeed. It is only necessary to bring together the increasing friends of our enterprise. And we cannot but hope, with the intelligent editor of the 'Southern Cultivator,' that in a very few years, almost every county in the State will have its club, and that all of them will be but branches of a great State Agricultural Society.

Let, then, our fellow citizens forthwith get up county meetings and societies; which, like the Hancock Club, may do much good, if they go no farther. But let them extend the good by meetings and associations in the judicial circuits if they desire it; though the committee are little apprehensive that these latter may interfere with the ultimate purpose of *a State Society or Convention*, which they desire by all means to see got up.

It is scarcely necessary to say that agricultural associations will be merely consultative and advisory; there will of course be nothing compulsory in anything they may do. This is said in view of the purpose entertained in the attempt to get up a Convention on the 27th.— It was thought desirable by some, in view of the low price of cotton, to induce our farmers to reduce the quantity in order to improve the price. That this reduction would have this tendency there can be no doubt. The reciprocal influence of demand, price and supply is obvious. An increased demand is followed by increased prices; increased prices by increased supply; increased supply by diminished prices: diminished prices by diminished supplies; diminished supplies by increased demand, increased prices, and so on. A reduction in the quantity of cotton, then, would be followed by an augmentation of price; more especially as this reduction would enable farmers to prepare their cotton more carefully for market.

But even if the price of cotton should not be improved, the withdrawal of a part of our labor from the production, would enable us to employ it more profitably in other operations. It is disreputable, as well as ruinous to purchase from others so many articles which might be produced by ourselves. It is absurd to raise cotton at present or probable prices, to purchase horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, ordinary clothing, or other articles, which might, and ought to be produced at home. The countless thousands which are expended in this way ought to be retained among us. And we are gratified to find that such is the present tendency. To continue and increase this tendency is the desire of the committee.

It does not come within the present purpose of the committee, nor are they prepared to give the statistics which would sustain their views. They confidently rely upon the recollections of their fellow-citizens, aided by the developements which are constantly manifesting themselves, to make the proper impressions.

Among the objects to which a part of our efforts might be profitably directed, are wool, silk, indigo, tobacco, butter, perhaps apples in some situations, &c.

Even if these would not be profitable objects the labor withdrawn from overstrained efforts to produce cotton, would enable us to build or repair fences, build or repair houses, collect manure, ditch our hill sides, drain our low grounds, and constantly add to the value of our lands and negroes, the intellectual and moral improvement of ourselves and families, and the prosperity and comfort of the community.

Come up, then, fellow-citizens, to the rescue. Though miserably lacerated, good old Georgia contains within her bosom all the elements of a great republic, and a happy people. All the incentives of interest and patriotism call on you to say that her sun shall not decline in the gloom which threatens her.

Your Fellow-citizens,

Richard Rowell,
Leroy Singleton, } *Committee.*
William Turner,

Feb. 1st, 1845.

Maize—Hens.

Mr. Editor.—Sir: Without, the elements are contending; the wind and snow are driving furiously along; within, and around me is a quiet, peaceful, happy and industrious family, each member being engaged at its appropriate branch of industry, and making, when compared with out-door turmoil, a delightful contrast.

In the first place, a few words in relation to the culture of maize. If I am rightly informed, it is a settled maxim with *modern* farmers, to keep the soil as level as possible, and to move its *surface* only during culture. The cultivator with us, is a new and *useful* implement of husbandry, but will not entirely supersede the use of the plough. In its use, we may be, and doubtless some have been, ultra.

Last spring, I planted about four acres, all prepared alike, (dressed with *coarse straw* manures, *and ploughed in*, to retain it; am I right? soil—a rich vegetable mould) dropping a small handful of a compound of ashes and plaster in each hill, as I had done in previous years with satisfactory success. Owing to poor seed and cold *wet* weather, it did not germinate well; two thirds, perhaps decaying.

For some reason unknown, there were fifteen rows on one side, which was a total failure. These rows were planted over before hoeing, the rest after, some three or four days later; which made the fifteen rows later in *point of culture*, than the rest of the piece. The fifteen rows had received two dressings with cultivator and hoe, while the rest received three. Haying and harvesting now pressed irresistably on, and the fifteen rows were neglected until they were likely to be overrun with weeds.

In this dilemma what could be done; a cultivator would not do the work, a plough would tear the roots of corn in pieces. Here was a chance for experiment. A plough was taken and put in, to the depth of four or five inches, cutting or covering all but the corn, turning the furrow to the row, and the result was in favor of these rows, there being a marked difference, larger by one fifth than the one adjoining. My practice in former years has been to use the plough at the last hoeing, as with these rows, (except earlier) and the result has been a better crop than last year's, allowing for second planting.—Queries—1st. Did the plough *injure* the corn? if so, 2nd. Did the "*green sward*" more than repay the injury? if so, 3d. Why not always manage in the same way? or 4th. Was it earlier planting, (three or four days) which caused the difference?

I see by the report of the proceedings of the fourth agricultural meeting, that Mr. Whipple of Lowel, had succeeded in raising 65 bushels per acre, on a sandy plain, by the free application of peat muck; he, at the same time, having free access to a *powder mill*. I ask, who cannot under similar circumstances? not one farmer in 10,000 is so located.

2d. "If a person is too poor to take a newspaper, let him keep *one more* hen," is your motto in a recent paper. Mine is "right opposite," keep *one less*, and I will give you my reasons, viz. they destroy more than they are worth, especially if they run at large, unless you here speak of that *docile* breed of which you have been treating in recent numbers of the Ploughman. But mine are *docile* and *more* than docile, for when they find no insects, they pick my cucumbers and dig my potatoes, and eat them; harvest my corn and *carry it to mill*, but never returning it, scratch up my young fruit trees, and even "stick" my "porkers" as they lie slumbering in their otherwise quiet pen. I know not what breed they are, but they are thorough-going, and no mistake.

I planted about two acres of corn over three or four times last spring, (not alluded to above) in consequence of their depredations, when I was compelled to shut them up, thus losing 25 or 30 bushels of corn, in addition to that which they plucked in summer and fall.

Respectfully yours, &c.

Cincinnatus.

Westfield, 5th day, 2d month, 1845.

"Cincinnatus" finds fowls more troublesome than profitable. Some find it cheaper to buy corn than raise it. Others again buy all their pigs rather than raise them. And many kill off their best calves and buy young stock from the country; they cannot afford to raise it.

A mechanic who has business enough in his shop may buy all his Agricultural products—eggs and all,—but for a farmer to send to shops to buy eggs because he can buy cheaper than to produce them, is worse policy than those contend for who would buy all their clothing from abroad rather than engage in home manufactures.

As to tilling, one or two years ago we advised farmers to use the cultivator among corn and potatoes in certain cases and not in others. We find the little horse plough better when there are many weeds, for it buries them and kills them. It also lays the soil lighter than the harrow or the cultivator. Yet the cultivator works best on green sward land and no weeds because it tears the sod in pieces without turning it up. About that time some of the trivial writers on farming sneered at the idea of using a *plough* among corn and potatoes. They thought this instrument had been wholly laid aside (perhaps they thought this a part of the "new husbandry" that they at first affected to ridicule and then to hold up as an "old practice" that our farmers followed.)

Our correspondent made his corn better by *ploughing* among it, though it was green sward land, *because the manure was buried under the sod and needed more air than it had in that situation.* The cultivator would leave the manure wholly under the furrow where it could not be mixed so as to act for the benefit of the growing corn. —*Ed. Mass. Ploughman.*

Manures.

The dung of horses, sheep, and of cattle generally, act as fertilizers only in proportion as they are combined with certain soils. On sandy, calcareous soil, they are very profitable—such soils being deprived of the silicate of potash, and of the phosphate; while on a dry soil, rich in potash, or on a soil formed of the ruins of granite, of prophyry, of clingstone, these manures are of little value. On the contrary, poudrette is an excellent fertilizer of such soils.

The efficacy of urine as a manure is well known in Flanders. In China, the people are prohibited by law from throwing that and the excrement away. China is the country of experiment; ages have given to the people discoveries of all sorts, which Europe achieved, but could not imitate; for the Chinese books give no scientific accounts; they give mere receipts for their operations. The last half century has however given us not only the knowledge which enables us to equal them in many arts, and to surpass them; and this advance among us is due to the judicious application of chemistry. But how far in the rear is our agriculture still, when compared with the Chinese. They are admirable gardeners; they know how to give each plant its proper education; to prepare for it its appropriate soil. Among them agriculture has attained the highest degree of perfection. In that country, which differs from ours in natural fertility of soil, they attach very little importance to the dung of animals. Among us, we have written huge volumes, but made few experiments. In China, they never manure their grain crops, except with human excrement—while we scatter over our land the dung of animals, full of all manner of weeds, the seeds of which are undigested by the animals, and which spring up with great power among our useful plants. We need not be astonished, then, that in spite of all our efforts, the noxious weeds cannot be extirpated

from our fields. A celebrated botanist (Ingenhouse) who visited China with the Dutch embassy, states that it was impossible to find in a Chinese field of grain, one single weed.

In agriculture, the grand maxim is to give back to the full soil in full measure (no matter in what form) all that is taken from it by the crop; and to regulate that, by the wants of each particular plant. The time will soon come, when we shall no longer manure our lands with the solid manures, but with solutions exactly suited to the crop desired.

Of dry horse dung, upwards of 70 per cent. is mere water. The dung of a horse well fed with chopped straw, oats and hay, I found to contain, when dry, only ten per cent. of the solid parts of those substances. Therefore, in carrying upon your farm two thousand pounds of horse dung, you carry on to it fifteen hundred pounds of water, about four hundred pounds of vegetable matter, and only about one hundred pounds of the salts necessary for another crop of hay, straw and oats, which your horses have eaten. These salts are essentially composed of phosphates of lime and of magnesia, and silicate of potash; the latter salt should predominate in the soil, while the phosphates abound in the grain.—Translated from the Revue Scientifique et Industrielle, by H. Meigs.

N. Y. Farmer.

Guinea Goose.—This is the largest of the goose tribe which has fallen under our notice; it is of the size of the swan, and it often weighs more than 25 pounds. We have now in our possession one pair which we purchased for a gentleman in South Carolina, which will weigh in common ordinary condition, over 20 pounds each. We once owned a gander that weighed 24 pounds. They are a noble bird, quite ornamental about the premises, and add much to the scenery, particularly if a sheet of water be near. When floating on its surface they have a stately majestic appearance, and in their movements they much resemble the swan. They have a low, hollow, coarse voice, unlike that of any other variety.—*Bement's Poulterer's Companion.*

Hoof Ail and Sore Teats.—Cows as well as oxen are liable to the hoof ail. On the treatment of this disease, in connexion with that of sore teats, a writer in the Western Farmer remarks:—

"Both these diseases are early cured by the application of white paint laid on with a small brush; the body of the paint acting mechanically in preventing the action of the air on the sores, and the lead operating mechanically or medicinally in drying and healing them.—Care must however be taken not to apply the lead to the teats while they are sucking calves; and afterwards caution must be used at the time of milking, but no danger need be apprehended in the hands of careful persons.—In inveterate hoof-ail it might first be necessary, either to cauterize the sore, or dress with blue stone, after which, and in all slight affections, white-lead dressing—in other words painting the sores, will be found sufficient to effect a cure."

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

Review of the Weather, &c.

For February, 1845.

We have much to record respecting the severity of the weather during the former part of the month just closed, and of the remarkable mildnesss of the weather after the 10th, as we have always been very particular in recording the state of the weather every day at sunrise, and at two and ten o'clock, P. M. We have frequently been informed that many persons preserve the papers, as well as ourself, to refer to, in order to ascertain how the weather has been, in by-gone years.

In Philadelphia *we* thought the month commenced very cold, when the lowest state of the mercury was ten degrees ABOVE zero; but after receiving accounts from the North and East, that the mercury on the same days there, was, in many places, from 15 to 30 degrees BELOW zero, we felt satisfied that we lived in a very mild climate.

On the first day of the month, at sunrise, the mercury was eleven above *zero* in this city. On the 2d, ten above. On the 3d, fourteen. On the 4th, twenty-eight above; when from four to five inches of snow fell, which produced good sleighing for three days. On the 5th, at sunrise, the mercury was twenty above zero. On the 6th, fourteen above. On the 7th, twenty-four above. On the 8th, twenty-five. On the 9th, nineteen above. After which, the weather was mild until the 14th, when the mercury at sunrise was 18 above zero, and about four or five inches of snow fell. On the fifteenth, the mercury rose to 40, and there was a dense fog from five in the morning until seven in the evening, when it rained copiously until the next morning, accompanied by some thunder and lightning. By this time the snow had dissappeared, and the atmosphere had become clear and very mild, and remained so until the 22d, which was overcast and some rain fell. On the 23d, it rained nearly the whole day. In the A. M. there was a considerable thunder and lightning. The 24th was clear and mild. The 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th were the same.

On the 21st, the thermomter being placed in the sun-rays for fifteen minutes, the mercury rose to 80.

After the dense fog of the 15th, and the thunder storm in the evening of the same day, we think the winter broke. But we shall, no doubt, experience some rough and cold blasts from the big fan of Old Boreas, before the close of March.

The medium or average temperature of the month just closed, was 32.

The quantity of rain which fell during the month, was four and three quarter inches. That which fell in February, 1844, was only one inch and a half.

In many places at the North and East, the Snow Storm of the 4th was severe—it was accompanied by a violent North East wind, which drifted the snow into high banks of from fifteen to twenty feet. The storm extending all along the sea coast from Virginia to the extreme part of the State of Maine, and up the Bay of Fundy to Windsor, and all through the British Provinces. Also, up Lake Erie to Michigan, Ohio, &c. The storm was also very severe in the interior of New York State; and an astonishing quantity of snow fell in all the Northern and Eastern States, and the cold was intense, as our readers will perceive before they reach our Finis.

A New York city paper of the 6th February, says, our streets are filled with snow from two to three feet deep. Another paper of the 7th says, the number of sleighing accidents may be judged from the fact, that during the rapid driving of one day through Broadway, four large sleighs were overturned with eleven ladies and seven gentlemen, besides children: three horses ran off with crowded single sleighs jammed together, (filled with both sexes) with the horses floundering in the snow drifts; women screaming, children crying, &c., and one poor horse lying in a snow bank mortally wounded. These are only a few of the disasters which occurred in the whole city. Another paper of the fifteenth says, when sleighing was broken up by the thaw, the middle of the street was so filled up by broken stages, omnibusses, cabs, wagons, drays, &c., that some vehicles had to pass on the side walks.

A paper from the interior of New York says, the weather has been more severe, and the snow has fallen to a greater depth in Lewis and Oneida counties, than for many years. During the first week in February, the mercury ranged from 20 to 25 below 0, and the snow was five feet deep on a level. And accounts from Plattsburg say, the snow was piled up in banks 15 feet high, and all the roads are impassable.

In Quebec the snow fell so heavily and in such quantities upon the roofs of the houses that several were crushed in, and on several mornings the cold was so intense, as to sink the mercury to thirty below zero. The fall of snow and the cold were much the same at Montreal.

On the mornings of the 3d and 4th Feb., the mercury sank to 24 below zero at Franconia, N. H. At Brunswick, (Maine,) to 32, and at Portland, to 16 below. The train of cars which left New York for Boston, on the 4th, via Long Island Railroad, with 200 passengers, did not arrive in Boston until the 9th.

A Salem, (Mas.) paper of the 8th, says, the snow storm of the 4th was the most severe since Jan. 15, 1831. The roads are filled with very high banks. The Boston, Newburyport, Portsmouth and Portland papers, give similar accounts. A letter from the vicinity of Boston, says, we had to shovel through snow banks in our roads from 15 to 20 feet high. The atmosphere from the 1st to the 5th was very keen; at sunrise the mercury stood at zero.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather from the 1st to the 9th Feb. neither of the harbors of Philadelphia, New York or Boston, were so obstructed by ice as to prevent the free ingress or egress of vessel.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 10

Beef, Balt. mess,	9a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13
Do. do. No.1,	8a	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	7a	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	12a	Do. Western 2,	6a
Do. No. 1	9½	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	10	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	a7½
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb	7½a8	Do Western, 1,	7½a
Do. middlings, "	6a	Do. do. 2,	5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	5½a	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6½
Do. asst'd, West.	6	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	7½a8	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	5½	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	5½a		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	6½	Alabama,	6½a7
Louisiana,	6½	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	26a28
Porto Rico,	29½a	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAPS—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.50a	Ground per bbl.	11.2a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6.75a	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	5a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.25a
Do. City Mills,			4.25a4.31
Do. Susquehanna,			
Rye, first			3.12a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.25
Do. per hhd.			11.75
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	90a100	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Va red	85a90	Clover seed, store	$4.12
" ord. to pri. Md	75a90	Timothy do	2.a2.50
Corn, white,	37½a38	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25
" yellow Md.	40a41	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	65a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	23a24	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	110	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—per lb.			31a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	5½a6½	Rio,	6½a7½
St. Domingo,	5½a 6	Triage,	3½a 4½
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	a10	Sperm,	30a31
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	a 9		

Tobacco.—The receipts of new Md. Tobacco this week are less than the last, and in consequence sales are not large. The demand continues active, but purchasers generally seem disposed to look for the better qualities and to neglect the common and inferior kinds. The inquiry, however is not confined to the new Tobacco, several lots of the old crop having also been taken:—We continue former quotations, viz. Inferior & common 2a3, middling to good 3.50a5, good 6 a7.50, and fine 8a14. Ohio is also more inquired for.—We note sales of 150 hds. at 3.50a10, according to quality;—former prices are fully maintained viz. common to mid. 3a4.50 good 5a6, fine red and wrappery 6.50a10; fine yellow 7.50a10, and extra wrappery 11a13. The inspections of the week are 471 hhds Ky. 52 do Ohio, and 49 do Ky. Total 572 hds.

Cattle—300 head beef cattle offered at the scales today, of which 60 were driven North, and balance sold. The prices paid ranged at $2 to $3 per 100lbs. on the hoof, equal to $4a5.75 net as in quality.

Hogs—Live hogs are selling at 4.87a$5 per 100 lbs.

Grain—The only receipts of wheat are in small lots by wagons, which sell at 85a90 cts. Sales of white Corn at 37½a38 cts. and of yellow at 40a41 cents. Md. Rye is worth 65 cts. and Oats 23a24 cents.

Provisions—Beef and Pork remain quiet, and prices are unchanged. Bacon is in good request at former prices.

Clover seed—The demand is limited, with moderate sales of good fair to prime quality at $4a4 12; inferior lots containing ripple have been sold at $3.75.

Timothy seed—Limited sales from stores at $2.25a2.50 per bu. as in quality.

Flaxseed—Some sales from store at $1.25, sales from wagons at $1.20 per bushel.

Wool—We note sales of about 10,000 lbs. tub washed Native Wool at 30a32cts. an advance on former sales.

1000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Just received from Samuel Grey's Nursery in Chester County Pennsylvania, 1000 young thrifty Apple Trees, of assorted and choice varieties, which will be sold very cheap.

Immediate application is necessary, as now is the time for planting them. J. S. EASTMAN.

de 4 Pratt Street.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,

WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

GROUND LIMESTONE.

Pulverized Limestone, a good manure for grass, or to use with Guano, for sale at 25 cents per bushel, in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLIAM CHILD,
mh 5 4t* No. 78 South st. Bowly's whf.

Pulverization. *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT, corner of Eutaw and Forest streets sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade,

Prices from $7.50 to $13, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."
mh 5 tf

A FINE MILCH COW FOR SALE.

She is of handsome form and good size, half Durham and half Devon, with a heifer calf 2 to 3 weeks old, by a Devon bull—the cow is a fine milker, and continues her milk up to the time of calving—she is 7 to 8 years old, and can be recommended to any gentleman wanting a good family cow. Price $35. Apply at this office. mh 5

BARNABY & MOOER'S, AND PROUTY & MEARS' PLOWS.

I have a number of the celebrated Barnaby & Mooers' Plows for sale, at a considerable reduction from former rates. This plow is highly approved of by many who have used it, and who know how to handle it.

Also, the premium Plow of Prouty & Mears, so universally admired. ie 26 S. SANDS, Farmer office.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE,

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, may be obtained by application to BRICE & SMITH, Agents,
fe 20 3m No. 6 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DAIRY-MAN.

A gentleman in Carlisle, Pa. wishes to engage with a competent person to take charge of a Dairy and Truck Farm on shares—The farm is of 60 to 70 acres, partly within the borough, in excellent order; there is no opposition to the dairy, and the only one to the truck business is from a borough 20 miles off. The stock of every description will be furnished—there is a fine stock of Cows and Horses, and all the apparatus for carrying on the business, and excellent dwelling, barn, stabling, and root cellar. Nothing would be required of the person engaging except the labor, and he ought to have about $200 in cash. Apply to the editor of the American Farmer, if by letter, post paid. None but those who can produce unquestionable reference as to charactor and qualifications need apply. fe 26

PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any I made prior to 1841; two horses are geared abreast, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest character.

The large Reapers are made as usual at $170—medium size will be made to order.

My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stands unrivalled—price $25 to $35. OBED HUSSEY.
Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845. ja 9

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS & PLANTERS. PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish to order, Guano of the cargo imported by Saml. K. George, esq. Agent of the Peruvian Guano Company, and warranted genuine, at $2.50 per 100 lbs. for one or more bags.

This cargo is warranted to be pure and of the best quality, and is in the original bags (of about 130 lbs. each.) All orders to insure attention, must be accompanied with the cash

SAMUEL SANDS,
Feb 26 office of the American Farmer.

☞National Intelligencer publish 3 times.

LANDRETH'S SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Landreth's Garden Seeds, (fresh and genuine) to wholesale purchasers, at quite reduced prices Catalogues in pamphlet form, containing useful knowledge in the cultivation of vegetables, distributed gratis. Every person having a garden should have one of them.

ALSO IN STORE,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements, embracing almost every useful implement required by farmers and planters, which will also be sold at very reduced prices. His stock of Plows and Plow Castings he believes to be equal to any in the country, either as to variety, quality of materials or workmanship.

A few second hand Plows taken in exchange, will be sold very cheap.—Ohio Grindstones, small size, a superior article.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
fe 26 Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

A SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A FARM,

Is wanted by an active Man who has had considerable experience in his business in every branch, including the breeding and raising of stock generally—He can give satisfactory references, and will devote his utmost abilities and energies to the service of his employer. Enquire of the Editor of the American Farmer.
fe 20 4t*

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs for sale at $3 per pair. Also for sale in the spring, several kinds of Fancy Fowls, &c.

A pure bred CHINA SOW, about 1 year old, in fine order, at $15. SAMUEL SANDS,
ja 15 at the office of the American Farmer.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

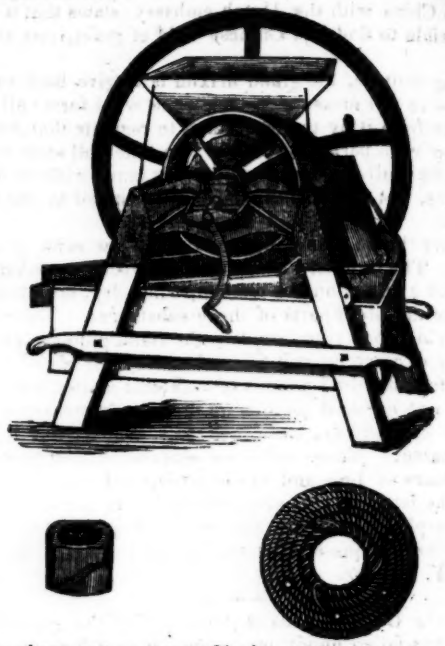
Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F Callan, Washington, D. C. S Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.
o 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S CORN & COB CRUSHER.

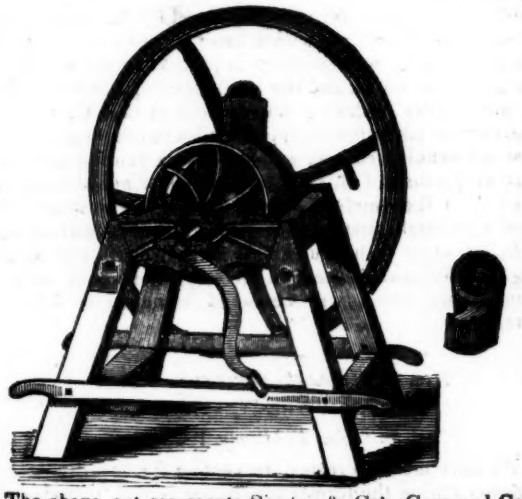


The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's new Corn Mill which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller." They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 2½ or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shewn in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses;) coarse meal for horses may be ground by 2 men with good success.

The grinding plates which are made of the hardest composition metal, will last about 2 years without renewing; after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. The feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally. Price, with one sett extra plates $40

☞ The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the mill.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the hardest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates. Price with one sett extra plates $30

☞The knife (as above;) the grinding plates similar to that of the Mill.

FARM FOR SALE.

The advertiser will sell the Farm on which he now resides, situated in Baltimore county, about 30 miles north of the city, and about 4 miles from the Susquehanna rail road, containing 100 acres of land, about two-thirds of the same is under good cultivation, the balance is well timbered; the fields lay well to the sun, and are well watered; there are a number of excellent springs and a sufficiency of water for a mill; there is a quantity of good meadow, and much more can be made; also a variety of choice fruit; a stone Dwelling House, 26 by 36 feet, 3 stories high, a log barn with stables and a threshing floor; and other conveniences. The whole of this property can be procured at a low rate for cash, or for notes on interest with good security or by way of exchange for property in the city. Enquire at this office. ja 1